THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

Until the 1st of January next, - - - $4.00
For one month, - - - - - - - - - 1.00
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☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, AUGUST. 18, 1865. NO. 10.

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitutes a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	2 weeks	$ 6.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	2 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

NEWS FROM THE PAPERS.

Collection of Southern Debts.

The *National Intelligencer* mentions an interesting case which came up, last week, in the New York Supreme Court, being an action brought by Stewart, & Co., to recover $1,295 63 for merchandise sold in 1860 to the defendants, a firm then doing business in Columbus, Georgia. Wetmore, one of the firm, answered denying sufficient information to form a belief that goods to the amount specified were sold by the plaintiffs to the defendants, giving as a reason for such want of knowledge the interruption of all communication during the last four years with the South. Mr. H. H. Rice, on behalf of the plaintiffs, moved to strike out his answer as frivolous, on the ground that the sale was completed in 1860, a year before the war commenced, and that one partner was bound to know of the acts of his co partners, unless such knowledge was actually impossible. The motion was granted, striking out the answer and giving judgment on the complaint, with costs of motion.

Approach of the Cholera.

A Washington despatch of the 12th says:—"The news from Europe which was received at the State Department yesterday seems to dispel all doubt about the steady westward progress of the cholera. It had reached the Island of Malta, in the Mediterranean Sea, south of Italy, where it was raging with great violence and with terribly fatal effect. It was also prevailing in the form of the most malignant epidemic at Constantinople, and it was hourly expected at Odessa, on the northern shores of the Black Sea, near the Crimea. There can be no doubt now that this terrible scourge will soon reach the western countries of Europe, and it is more than probable that it will cross the Atlantic. If the sanitary condition of our seaboard cities was what it ought to be, there might not be ground for much alarm on the subject. Baltimore prepared for the terrible visitor. But for Washington, the *Intelligencer* a day or two ago said: "We shudder to contemplate the scenes that must be witnessed in Washington if the cholera should make its appearance here in the present condition of the city.' The city authorities are moving in the matter, but they will have to move with rapidity and decision, for there is an herculean task before them."

Flood in Illinois.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, August 12.—A despatch from Joliet, dated the 10th, says: The greatest flood ever known here swept over our city last night. A large part of that portion east of the river is still under water.

The St. Louis railroad is under water for miles. The amount of damage cannot be known till the water subsides.

Providentially there has been no loss of life that we know of, but an immense loss of property.

Northern papers mention a number of terrific rains and wind storms in various localities.

Tennessee Election.

NASHVILLE, August 12.—Governor Brownlow has issued a proclamation proposing certain questions to the clerks of county courts and sheriffs, with a view of ascertaining weather or not the elective franchise act was fully complied with in conducting the recent elections.

The Governor invites all loyal citizens to communicate information in relation to the question and assures them that nothing will prevent the execution of the said law according to its substance and spirit.

The Condition of Hon. A. H. Stephens.

We are pleased to learn that the rigid rules prohibiting Mr. Stephens from writing or receiving letters, even upon personal affairs, have been relaxed. We saw a letter from him this week, dated from his prison at Fort Warren, to a friend in this city, from which we learn that Mr. Stephens is in very bad health. He is seriously and painfully afflicted with rheumatism, doubtless caused by the damp walls of a fortress, upon a constitution naturally delicate, and which has been enfeebled by many years of continued illness. The position of Mr. Stephens appeals with peculiar force to every humane and generous impulse.—*New York Day Book.*

Mexican Affairs in France.

The Paris correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* describes the public mind in that city as intensely exercised about the probable action of the United States. He says:

To be relieved from all fear of the Emperor's Mexican policy embroiling them with the United States is, perhaps, the greatest object of desire to the French people of any part of their foreign relations. A great deal has already been done towards this by the present attitude of the Government and people in America, and I need scarcely say how heartily welcomed here has been the language lately used by General Sherman at Cincinnati. His speech has been reproduced almost in full in the pages of the *Moniteur*, and those striking words, "I will not hear of war in America for the next fifty years at least," especially commented upon. No circumstance has more effectually tended to calm and tranquilize the public mind.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY

W. W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective Counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North-Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for a pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eight—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hereforward kept and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the nine tieth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

☞ The newspapers of the State will publish the above proclamation twice a week till the day of election, and send accounts to this office.

GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES

President—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.
Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, of New York.
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton, of Penn.
Postmaster General—William Dennison, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Wells, of Connecticut.
Secretary of the Interior—James Harlan, of Iowa.
Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCulloch, of Ill.
Attorney General—James Speed, of Kentucky.
President of the Senate—Lafayette S. Foster, Conn.
Speaker of the House—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

SUPREME COURT.

Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice.
1. James M. Wayne, Georgia.
2. Samuel Nelson, New York
3. Rob't C. Grier, Pennsylvania.
4. Nathan Clifford, Maine.
5. Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.
6. Daniel Davis, Illinois.
7. Samuel Miller, Iowa.
8. Samuel F. Field, California.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

Wingfield Scott, of Virginia.
Ulysses S. Grant, of Ohio.
Adjutant General—Lorenzo Thomas, Delaware.
Judge Advocate General—Joseph Holt, D. C.
Quartermaster General—Montgomery C. Meigs, Penn.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Governor's Mansion, foot of Fayetteville Street—Brevet Maj. Gen. RUGER.

Headquarters Tenth Army Corps, corner Fayetteville Street and Capitol Square—Brevet Maj. Gen. AMES.

Headquarters Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, Wilmington Street—Col. COAN, 48th N. Y.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, in House of Commons, Capitol—Lieut. Col. JOS. M. McDONALD.

Provost Marshal Post of Raleigh, office ground floor of Capitol, Halifax Street entrance, Supreme Court Room—Capt. J. A. BARRETT.

Post Quartermaster's Office, Fayetteville Street, opposite the Market House—Capt. A. M. GAROUTTE.

Post Commissary, Office on Nash Square—Capt. EDWARD Z. LAURENCE.

Bureau of Freedmen Refugees and Abandoned Lands, Guion Hotel, corner Halifax Street—Colonel WHITLESEY.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Department of North Carolina, Bank of Cape Fear—Colonel Poyd.

Depot Quartermaster's Office, opposite the Market House, Fayetteville Street—Capt. JUSTIN RODOE.

Transportation office at the N. C. R. R. Depot.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

William W. Holden, of Wake county, Provisional Governor.
Jos. S. Cannon, of Perquimans, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Ted R. Caldwell, of Burke, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Lewis Hanes, of Davidson, Private Secretary.
R. C. Badger of Wake, and W. H. Bagley, of Pasquotank, Assistant Secretaries.
S. M. Parish and J. D. Pullen, of Wake, Clerks.
Theo. N. Ramsay, of Wake, Clerk and Messenger.
Jonathan Worth of Randolph, Treasurer.
Donald W. Bain, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer.
C. R. Thomas, of Carteret, Secretary of State.

CLASSICAL,
AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
14 *MILES EAST OF RALEIGH.*

THE next session of my School will commence on MONDAY JULY 31st. Board can be had in the neighborhood for a limited number of boys at $10 per month. Tuition per term of 20 weeks $30.

For the present my address is Raleigh, N. C.

WILLIAM C. DOUB, Principal.

July 18, 1865.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

From the present to the 1st of January	$4,00
For one month	1,00
" two months	2,00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

OUR FRIENDS TO WHOM the *Sentinel* has been sent, in town or country, will please inform us at once whether they desire it or not.

How much of life and liberty might have been saved if there had been frank dealing on all sides on this occasion, it is now fruitless to enquire.—The Fates willed otherwise.

Such is the exclamation of our excellent cotemporary, the Petersburg *Index*, at the close of the correspondence between Mr. Greeley and Mr. Lincoln which we publish to-day. And such doubtless will be the exclamation of thousands. "What a pity," has been often repeated, "that the Fortress Monroe Conference failed." And yet it is manifest upon a moment's reflection, that such persons take but a narrow view of the whole case. "What a pity" we have often said, "that the conflict ever begun," for who can say with truth that after it was begun, there was any other power short of Omnipotence, which could have ended it and with any other results. sooner. There was the blunder—the crime—the ruin!

The correspondence which we give to-day, will impress upon the reader two facts, not generally admitted. First, that Mr. Lincoln was sincerely desirous of peace, but upon his own terms; and if the Niagara Commissioners were authorized by Mr. Jefferson Davis to make propositions of peace, it is in evidence that Mr. Jefferson Davis was equally anxious. That unfortunate man has been over and over again charged that he was opposed to peace, just as Mr. Lincoln was charged at the North. The evidence is before the world, that Mr. Davis sent propositions soon after the battle of Manassas; again, when he sent Mr. Stephens alone, at his request; again by Messrs. Clay, Thompson, &c., and yet again, by Messrs. Stephens, Campbell and Hunter. In four distinct instances during the four years did Mr. Davis indicate to the government of the U. S. his readiness to treat for peace. Twice was the proposition rejected. So that if it can be shown as it clearly can that Mr. Lincoln desired peace, by so much as four exceeds two, it is shown Mr. Davis desired peace more.

But what could either have effected, however great their desire for peace, if behind each of them, there was a power which forced them to make such issues in any proposed conference, which would have effectually defeated all propositions for peace?

Why is it that men who fill the land with complaints against both of these men, and especially against Mr. Davis, do not allow the whole truth and bearings of the situation to impress them? We are ready to admit, that if the statesmen and politicians, both North and South, had so willed, the conflict might never have come on, at least to the shedding of blood. If they had so elected, a moral conflict might have been waged, with identically the same results at a more distant day, except the loss of so many lives and so much treasure. But no, they would not.

Now our position is, tha the conflict having been begun for the purposes and ends which incited it, neither Mr. Lincoln nor Mr. Davis, nor any other human power could have terminated it sooner than it did. Much has been charged to Mr. Davis' obstinacy, his stubbornness, his vindictiveness, but in all conscience we ask, how could he have ended the strife?

Could Mr. Lincoln have done it shorter, except by the surrender of the Union and of the immediate abolition of slavery? Impossible. Would the North have submitted to either? Would the the Union army have submitted to either? Surely not. They would have hurled Mr. Lincoln from his seat, had he compromised or forfeited the Union, or if he had consented to guarantee the preservation of slavery. But what terms short of these would the Confederate army and the South have accepted, at any time short of Gen. Lee's surrender? We grant, that if the army and the people of the South had finally understood the situation, pending the conference at Fortress Monroe, they wouldhave *compelled* Mr. Davis to accept the terms of Mr. Lincoln; but but who could expect the Confederate authorities to risk the consequences of making known the actual state of things at that juncture? We insist upon it, therefore, there never was a time from the day hostilities began until General Lee's surrender was fully known, when the people of the South and the army, would have brooked the terms which Mr. Lincoln was obliged to submit. Nor was there any time that Mr. Lincoln could have dared to accept peace, upon such terms as the South would have dictated. The war having been begun, there was no chance to end it, until the South was utterly broken down and overcome. Nothing but just such a crushing, overwhelming war as we have had, could have ever satisfied the South fully, that the dissolution of the Union is an impossibility, and that African slavery in the Union was forever doomed.

WHO WILL BE ENTITLED TO VOTE for delegates to the approaching State Convention? In view of the law of the State *prior* to the war, and with Gov. Holden's Proclamation before us, this question is easily answered. *Every white male citizen of the State, 21 years of age, who has been a resident of the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, and who votes in the County where his residence is; provided, he is included in the general pardon and amnesty promulgated by the Proclamation of President Johnson dated the 29th day of May 1865, or who has since obtained a special pardon from the President; and provided, that he take the oath prescribed in said proclamation in good faith, with intent to observe the same, before a properly authorized officer.* Beyond these, no one has the right to exact other conditions.

The duties of the Justices of the Peace appointed in accordance with the Proclamation of Governor Holden, to administer the Amnesty oath to and to enrole the names of voters, are *first* to satisfy themselves that the applicant for enrolment, is "qualified as prescribed in the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th of May 1861," excepting the payment of a tax. *Secondly*, that the applicants are embraced in the general pardon and amnesty or have been specially pardoned, and that they do then in good faith take the oath prescribed by the President. They are not to attempt to pry into men's hearts and consciences, but in all doubtful cases, admonish the parties, that the oath must be taken with an honest purpose to keep it inviolate, or that in forfeiture thereof, their pardon will be void, and they will be subject to the charge of perjury and treason. Soldiers of the Confederate army, although absent within the twelve months preceding the election, are not to be excluded. To each person taking the oath, they are to give a certificate, which being presented to the inspectors at the polls, is *prima facie* evidence that they are qualified voters.

WE REGRET TO OBSERVE that both at Wilmington and Newbern, since the organization of the police of those places, frequent and sometimes serious difficulties have arisen between the police and the U. S. colored troops. These occurrences have gone far to prejudice the troops in public estimation, and to render them, contrary to the designs of the government, a terror to good citizens. For several days it has been rumored throughout the city that a garrison of colored troops will be placed here in a few days. It is known that several of the regiments now garrisoning the city, will soon be relieved and sent home; hence the uneasiness felt at the change which it is whispered, the authorities are about to make. For the sake of peace and quiet, we trust that the proposed arrangement will not be carried into effect, if it can be avoided. It is due, however, to the colored troops to say, that in several instances, we have heard the remark made by persons residing where colored troops were stationed, that they have been more orderly than white troops.

DAILY PAPERS.—Raleigh is likely to have more daily papers than the city of Richmond. We have already the *Standard*, the *Progress*, the *Sentinel*, the *Record*, now semi-weekly, but the daily to be resumed in a few weeks, and we have on file to appear to-morrow, the prospectus of the Merchants, Mechanics and Farmer's Journal, to be started in this city in January, next, and to be published daily, weekly and semi-weekly. We suppose we shall have a merry time, then.

OUR CIRCULATION AT THE present time is such to make the *Sentinel*, a most desirable advertising medium. Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to make use of its columns.

WE EARNESTLY INVITE correspondence from all parts of the State. Especially do we desire to spread before our readers, what is transpiring in the State, all local news and whatever reflects the temper of our people. We are anxious that all correspondence shall be as "rich, rare and racy" as possible, but each correspondent will please observe one thing as a *sine qua non* to the publication of any article. It is this: That all statements of facts must be literally true and capable of proof, if need be. Secondly, all allusions to others, whether of dignitaries civil or military or the people, shall be couched in most respectful language, not offending the most delicate and refined. Thirdly, that every thing shall be in good temper, not necessarily offending any one, unless *truth* offends. Fourthly, the name of every correspondent must be furnished us.

It matters not whether our correspondents differ with us or not, their articles shall find space, if they comply with the above requisites. We do not publish for any party or sect, but for all. Men of various opinions shall not be cut off from a hearing. Whatever correspondents write they are alone responsible for.

The Black Republican papers of New-England are down upon Gen. Cox of Ohio, for his late letter to the Oberlin committee. The General has too much regard for justice to white men, than those ultra abolition journals like.

We are indebted to the polite Agents of the Southern Express Company for Virginia and Georgia papers.

The Ocean Steamship Seamen's Society of New York, at a recent meeting, passed sundry resolutions embodying the following sentiments:

1st. Not to go to sea in a ship manned by those who are not members of the association. 2d. To report all ships with false names. The chairman also stated that wages had fallen from $45 to $25. A member arose and asked if they received all seamen, without regard to creed, nationality or color? The answer was that all were admitted except pre-Adamites (negroes;) they may be men and brothers, but that will not do for the marines.

SECRET CORRESPONDENCE
BETWEEN
MR. GREELY AND PRESIDENT LINLOLN
RELATING TO THE
NIAGARA PEACE CONFERENCE.

The New York press has just issued the life of the lamented President Lincoln by H. J. Raymond, Esq, editor of the New York *Times*, from which the following correspondence is taken, relating to the proposed peace conference at Niagara Falls in the summer of 1864.

With the preliminary correspondence our readers are familiar. The C, S. Commissioners, Messrs. C. C, Clay, Jacob Thompson, J. B. Holcombe and G. N. Sanders, had informed Mr. Greely of their presence and readiness to proceed. Mr. Greely encloses copies of the correspondence to President Lincoln, July 27th, as follows:

I therefore venture to remind you that our bleeding, bankrupt, almost dying country also longs for peace—shudders at the prospect of fresh conscriptions, of further wholesale devastations and of new rivers of human blood; and a wide spread conviction that the Government and its prominent supporters are not anxious for peace, and do not improve proffered opportunities to achieve it, is doing great harm now, and is morally certain, unless removed, to do far greater in the approaching elections.

It is not enough that we anxiously desire a true and lasting peace; we ought to demonstrate and establish the truth beyond cavil. The fact that A. H. Stephens was not permitted a year ago to visit and confer with the authorities at Washington, has done harm, which the tone at the late National Convention at Baltimore is not calculated to counteract.

I entreat you, in your own time and manner, to submit overtures for pacification to the Southern insurgnets, which the impartial must pronounce frank and generous. If only with a view to the momentous election soon to occur in North Carolina, and of the draft to be enforced in the free States, this should be done at once. I would give the safe conduct required by the rebel envoys at Niagara, upon their parole to avoid observation and to refrain from all communication with their sympathizers in the loyal States; but you may see reasons for declining it. But whether through them or otherwise, do not, I entreat you, fail to make the Southern people comprehend that you, and all of us, are anxious for peace, and prepared to grant liberal terms. I venture to suggest the following:

PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT.

1. The Union is restored and declared perpetual.

2. Slavery is utterly and forever abolished throughout the same.

3. A complete amnesty of all political offences, with a restoration of all the inhabitants of each State to all the privileges of citizens of the United States.

4. The Union to pay four hundred million dollars (4000,000,000) in five per cent United States stock to the late slave States, loyal and secession alike, to be apportioned *pro rata* according to their slave population respectively, by the census of 1860, in compensation for the losses of their loyal citizens by the abolition of slavery. Each State to be entitled to its quota upon the ratification by its Legislature of this adjustment. The bonds to be at the absolute disposal of the Legislature aforesaid.

5. The said slave States to be entitled henceforth to representation in the House on the basis of their total, instead of their federal population, the whole now being free.

6. A national convention, to be assembled as soon as may be, to ratify this adjustment, and make such changes in the Constitution as may be deemed advisable.

Mr. President, I fear you do not realize how anxiously the people desire any peace consistent with the national integrity and honor, and how joyously they would hail its achievement and bless its authors. With United States stocks worth but forty cents in gold per dollar, and drafting about to commence on the third million of Union soldiers, can this be wondered at?

I do not say that a just peace is now attainable, though I believe it to be so. But I do say that a frank offer by you to the insurgents of terms which the impartial say ought to be accepted, will, at the worst, prove an immense and solely needed advantage to the national cause. It may save us from a Northern insurrection.

Yours truly,
HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. A. LINCOLN, Pres, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—Even though it should be deemed unadvisable to make an offer of terms to the rebels, I insist that, in any possible case, it is desirable that any offer they may be disposed to make should be received, and either accepted or rejected. I beg you to invite those now at Niagara to exhibit their credentials and submit their ultimatum. H. G.

To this letter, the President sent the following answer:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1864.

Hon. Horace Greeley:

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 9th, with inclosures, received. If you can find any person any where professing to have any proposition of Jefferson Davis, in writing, for peace, embracing the restoration of the Union and abandonment of slavery, whatever else it embraces, say to him he may come to me with you, and that if he really brings such proposition he shall, at least have safe-conduct with the paper and (without publicity if he chooses) to the point where you shall have met him. The same if there be two or more persons. Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN.

Mr. Greeley answered this letter as follows:

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE,
NEW YORK, July 10, 1864.

My Dear Sir: I have yours of yesterday.—Whether there be persons at Niagara [or elsewhere] who are empowered to commit the rebels by negotiation is a question; but if there be such, there is no question at all that they would decline to exhibit their credentials to me, much more to open their budget and give me their best terms. Green as I may be, I am not quite so verdant as to imagine anything of the sort. I have neither purpose or desire to be made a confidant, far less an agent, in such negotiations. But I do deeply realise that the rebel chiefs achieved a most decided advantage by proposing or pretending to propose to have A. H. Stephens visit Washington as a peace-maker, and being rudely repulsed; and I am anxious that the ground lost to the national cause by that mistake shall somehow be regained in season for effect on the approaching North Carolina election. I will see if I can get a look into the hand of whomsoever may be at Niagara though that is a project so manifestly hopeless that I have little heart for it, still I shall try.

Meantime I wish you would consider the propriety of somehow apprising the people of the South, especially those of North Carolina, that no overture or advance looking to peace and re union has ever been repelled by you, but that such a one would at any time have been cordially received and favorably regarded, and would still be

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. A. LINCOLN.

This letter failed to reach the President until after the following one was received, and was never, therefore, specifically answered.

Three days after the above letter, Mr. Greeley having received additional information from some quarter, wrote to the President again as follows:

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE,
New York, July 13, 1864.

My Dear Sir: I have now information on which I can rely that two persons duly commissioned and empowered to negotiate for peace are at this moment not far from Niagara Falls, in Canada, and are desirous of conferring with yourself, or with such persons as you may appoint and empower to treat with them. Their names (only given in confidence) are Hon. Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, and Hon. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi. If you should prefer to meet them in person, they require safe-conduct for themselves, and for George N. Sanders, who will accompany them. Should you choose to empower one or more persons to treat with them in Canada, they will of course need no safe-conduct; but they cannot be expected to exhibit credentials save to commissioners empowered as they are.—In negotiating directly with yourself, all grounds of cavil would be avoided, and you would be enabled at all times to act upon the freshest advices of the military situation. You will, of course, understand that I know nothing and have proposed nothing as to terms, and that nothing is conceded or taken for granted by the meeting of persons empowered to negotiate for peace. All that is assumed is a mutual desire to terminate this wholesale slaughter if a basis of adjustment can be mutually agreed on, and it seems to me high time that an effort to this end should be made. I am, of course, quite other than sanguine that a peace can now be made, but I am quite sure that a frank, earnest, anxious effort to terminate the war on honorable terms would immensely strengthen the government in case of its failure, and would help us in the eyes of the civilized world, which now accuses us of obstinacy, and indisposition even to *seek* a peaceful solution of our sanguinary, devastating conflict. Hoping to hear that you have resolved to act in the premises, and to act so promptly that a good influence may even yet be exerted on the North Carolina election next month, I remain yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. A. LINCOLN, Washington.

On the 12th, the day before the foregoing letter was sent, Mr. George N. Sanders had written to Mr. Greeley as follows:

CLIFTON HOUSE, Niagara Falls,
Canada West, July 12, 1864.

Dear Sir: I am authorized to say that Hon. Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, Prof. James P. Holcombe, of Virginia, and George N. Sanders, of Dixie, are ready and willing to go at once to Washington, upon complete and unqualified protection being given either by the President or Secretary of War. Let the permission include the three names and one other.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

To Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

This letter of Mr. Sanders does not seem to have been communicated to the President, but on the receipt of Mr. Greeley's letter of the 13th, he immediately answered it by the following telegram:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 15, 1864.

Hon. Horace Greeley, New York:

I suppose you received my letter of the 9th.—I have just received yours of the 13th, and am disappointed by it. I was not expecting you to *send* me a letter, but to bring me a man, or men. Mr. Hay goes to you with my answer to yours of the 13th. A. LINCOLN.

The answer which Maj. Hay carried was as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 15, 1864.

Hon Horace Greeley:

MY DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 13th is just received. and I am disappointed that you have not already reached here with those commissioners. If they would consent to come on being shown my letter to you of the 9th inst., show that and this to them, and if they will come on the terms stated in the former bring them. I not only intend a sincere effort for peace, but I intend that you shall be a personal witness that it is made. Yours truly. A. LINCOLN.

When Major Hay arrived at New York, he delivered to Mr. Greeley this letter from the President, and telegraphed its result to the President, as follows:

U S MILLITARY TELEGRAPH,
WAR DEPARTMENT, N. Y.
9 A. M., July 16, 1864.

His Excellency A. Lincoln, President of the U. States:

Arrived this morning at 6 A. M., and delivered your letter a few minutes after. Although he thinks some one less known would create less excitement, and less embarrassed by public curiosity, still he will start immediately, if he can have an absolute safe conduct for four persons to be named by him. Your letter he does not think will guard them from arrest, and wish only those letters he would have to explain the whole matter to any officer who might choose to hinder them. If this meets with your approbation, I can write the order in your name as A. A. G., or you can send it by mail. Please answer me at Astor House. JOHN HAY, A. A. G.

The President at once answered by telegraph, as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 16, 1864.

John Hay, Astor House, New York:

Yours received. Write the safe conduct as you propose, without waiting for one by mail from me. If there is or not anything in the affair, I wish to know it without unnecessary delay.

A. LINCOLN.

Major Hay accordingly wrote the following safe conduct, armed with which Mr. Greeley betook himself at once to Niagara Falls:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The President of the United States directs that the four persons whose names follow, to wit:

Hon. CLEMENT C. CLAY,
Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Prof. JAMES B HOLCOMBE,
GEORGE N. SANDERS,

shall have safe conduct to the city of Washington in company with the Hon. Horace Greeley, and shall be exempt from arrest or annoyance of any kind from any officer of the United States, during their journey to the city of Washington.

By order of the President:

JOHN HAY, Major and A. A. G.

At this point the whole affair, so auspiciously begun, terminates. Why? Mr Raymond charges that Mr. Greeley suppressed some of the President's letters, intended for the Commissioners, and some of the facts intended by them for Mr. Lincoln's ear, and that in mutual ignorance of each other's wishes the Commissioners either were not presented by Mr. Greeley with this safe conduct, or the President was induced to a substantial withdrawal of it. The former we believe to be the fact.

A great deal of obloquy was cast on Mr. Lincoln for this alleged indisposition to treat for peace, and he desired to publish the whole correspondence, except those sentences in Mr Greeley's first letter quoted above. which speak of the condition of the Northern mind, and the effect hoped to follow in the elections in North Carolina, as will be seen by the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Aug 15, 1864.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond:

My Dear Sir—I have proposed to Mr. Greeley that the Niagara correspondence be published, suppressing only the parts of his letters over which the red pencil is drawn in the copy which I herewith send. He declines giving his consent to the publication of his letters unless these parts be published with the rest. I have concluded that it is better for *me* to submit, for the time, to the consequences of the false position in which I consider he has placed me, than subject the *country* to the consequences of publishing these discouraging and injurious parts. I send you this, and the accompanying copy not for publication, but merely to explain to you, and that you may preserve them until their proper time shall come. Yours truly,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Commenting upon these proceedings Mr. Raymond, in his book, writes:

"This public statement of the facts of this case is deemed by the author due to the memory of Mr. Lincoln. He has been wisely censured for entering into communication with rebel agents at all; but this correspondence shows that Mr. Greeley's assurance, and his pressing entreaties, had made it necessary for him, either to open the way for peace negotiations or reject the opportunity, which one of the most influential leaders of his own party thus assured him was offered, for an honorable termination of the war. He was charged with having finally insisted upon certain concessions as the basis of an interview, after having first promised it unconditionally; but this correspondence shows that these conditions were distinctly stated at the outset, but were withheld by Mr. Greeley from the knowledge of the rebel commissioners. It is due to justice, as well as to Mr. Lincoln, that impressions so injurious and so false should no longer prevail."

Lord Palmerston, whose early retirement is now confidently spoken of, must be past fourscore. He was considered at one time a mere fashionable voluptuary, and somewhat worn out by dissipation before he made any figure in public life. Canning, however, who had a keener appreciation of his qualities, once remarked, "If I could only shake this puppy's luxurious habits, he might make a fair second-rater." Canning was always fond of nautical allusions. He spoke of Brougham on the same occasion as "that infernal four-decker."

But when the spurs of political life were fairly doffed to Palmerston, he proved himself a nag of extraordinary speed and bottom. His apparently worn out *physique* has been better preserved than that of any man in Europe. He was described at the age of fifty as having the spring of thirty in him. Intellectually, and as a statesman, even the Tories admitted that he was the ablest man after Brougham and Derby. He was first a member of the House of Commons in 1806; he is a Irish Viscount, without a seat in the House of Lords, and eligible to represent any but an Irish constituency in the lower House. He held office successively under the Duke of Portland, Mr. Perceval, the Earl of Liverpool, Mr. Canning, Lord Goodrich, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Gray, Melbourne's first and second Ministries, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Aberdeen, before occupied his place in the present Cabinet. He was for nineteen years (1809 to 1828) Secretary of War, and for fifteen years Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In person he is, or was before time had touched him too heavily, a well-made, light-limbed, middle-sized man, with a fine head-piece and elaborately tended whiskers. He is a good speaker, not eloquent, but sensible, ready, witty and sarcastic. His industry is indomitable, and his practical business talent and attention to details unsurpassed. It is undeniable that the loss of such a man must be felt by any government. —*Richmond Republic.*

Meeting at Trinity College.

At a called meeting of the citizens of Trinity College neighborhood, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has become the duty of the true and loyal citizens of the State of North Carolina to elect delegates to a State Convention for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution of said State, and attending to other matters of vital importance, and whereas, said delegates ought to be men of experience, legal ability, moral worth and intellectual powers,

Therefore, Resolved, That we do heartily and respectfully recommend Dr. B. Craven and Samuel S. Jackson, Esq., as persons well qualified to represent the citizens of Randolph County in said Convention.

Resolved, That we, in common with the citizens of our County, regardless of personal feeling, political prejudice, or sectional interest, do support in this very important election, these men who have never been before the public for honors, but are known as men of conservative sentiment and sterling capacity.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the N. C. *Standard* and *Sentinel*.

I. S. WRIGHT, *Chairman*.

THE SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD.—The track on this rail road has been widened from Burkesville down to Petersburg, and the process is now being continued on to City Point. The military authorities, after the evacuation of Petersburg, it will be remembered, narrowed the gauge of the road up to Burkesville in order to prosecute their operations. Since the turning of the road over to the company, the latter have been using the United States military engines and cars to maintain their schedule. This stock was temporarily leased from the Government.

Attorney General Speed has given an opinion, which is in print, the substance of which is, that the late Conspiracy Trial was entirely legal. The logic of the argument is, that the law of nations constitutes the law of the land, and the laws of war constitute the greater part of the law of nations.

LATEST NEWS.

President Johnson has determined to try Mr. Jeff. Davis for high treason by a jury before a civil court.

It is also stated that the President has determined to withdraw the order suspending the writ of habeas corpus.

On Tuesday the President pardoned Jonathan Worth, B. F. Moore, Todd R. Caldwell and W. S. Mason, Esqrs., of this State.

The schooner *First Fruit* from Cardiff, reports the Great Eastern and the Terrible 51° 40′ north, long. 38. The Terrible reported that the cable was parted the 2d of Aug. The Great Eastern is supposed to have arrived at Aspy Bay on the 15th inst.

A frightful Railroad disaster occurred on the Housatonic Rail Road on the 15th, killing seven persons and wounding eleven others.

Several strong firms in New York are said to have failed growing out of the recent forgeries of gold checks. The excitement is said to be great in many circles.

President Johnson and Secretary Stanton were expected to visit Richmond the last of this month.

Gold in New York August 15, stood 140¾ to 141¼. Cotton dull at 43 cts.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed that masters and ensigns in the regular navy, and midshipmen serving on board any naval steamer, shall hereafter be taught steam engineering.

The cholera has appeared in Spain.

Jere. Townsend, the defaulting absconding clerk of the Savings Bank of New Haven, Conn., to the tune of $100,000, has been caught in England and brought home.

The Post Master General has contracted with the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad for carrying the mails to Weldon at $100 per mile per year.

Gen. Meagher, the Irish Union General, though a Democrat, declares in favor of negro suffrage.

The Lexington *Observer* says of the election in Kentucky:

"Had the election been free and untrameled we already know enough to be able to say, that not a single Abolitionist would have been elected to Congress, and the Legislature would have been overwhelmingly Conservative."

The Memphis *Commercial* proposes a convention of delegates from the Southern States to declare the sentiments of their constituents and their own, upon their late and present relations to the general Government.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Large amounts of forged gold checks are said to have been discovered today on Wall street, and there are rumors of another defalcation rife this afternoon. Gold closed this afternoon at 142¾.

About a quarter of an acre of snow is now seen on the slope of Mount Jefferson, from the Mount Washington carriage road. The presence of so large a patch of snow on the last of July indicates the great depth of the mountain drifts the past winter.

The Ohio radicals propose to bring out a candidate against Gen. Cox, because of his conservative views on negro suffrage.

THE TEXAS FRONTIER.—The Gonzales *Inquirer* says:

"The frontier counties have been reduced to poverty, in the way of cattle. Thousands have been driven off to Kansas. One man alone lost 14,000 out of 25,000 head."

Majorities are not always right. Noah was in a contemptible minority in his time, and Lot was equally unpopular in Sodom. It was the majority also that cried out "Crucify him!"—*Pet. Index.*

Mr. J. T. Groce writes to the editor of the Houston *Telegraph*, from Campbell Court-house, Va., that Gen. Longstreet is going to Texas, and speaks of making his home in that State.

The fees of the health officer for the port of New York amount to one hundred thousand dollars, and his powers are said to be more absolute and unrestrained than that of the President of the United States.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.—We learn with pleasure that the Staunton river bridge, on the Richmond and Danville railroad, has been completed, and that on Saturday the cars passed over it, going through direct.

The report of the New York Superintendent of Police for the three past months gives the total number of 20,467 arrests for the quarter.

There are rumors of an early interview between the King of Italy and the Pope. A correspondent says it is generally believed such a personal interview will not take place before the evacuation of Rome by French troops.

Destitution in Georgia.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga, Aug. 2, 1865.

To the Editor of the Atlanta Intelligencer:

Yesterday there were not less than 300 people in this place from the adjacent country, mostly women, begging in vain for bread. At the same time there were 1,500 bushels of corn and other stores in possession of the Commissary of this post, sent here for gratuitous distribution to the destitute. But somebody has given orders prohibiting the issue. I know it is not the intention of the Government to let the people starve, and only write this to call the attention of the proper authorities to the matter. Over one month ago Gen. Thomas received 30,000 bushels of corn at this place, to be issued as a loan to the people from Atlanta to Dalton; 250 bushels of that amount arrived here a few days since, and was distributed on the 31st of July. There is a wrong somewhere; subordinates do not execute the orders of their superiors. I hope for the sake of the children who are crying for bread, that the Department Commander will give this his immediate attention.

Suit Against the United States—Ten Millions of Dollars Involved.

Ex-Judge Allen has commenced a suit in behalf of the leading brokers and bankers of Wall street and vicinity, to restrain Assessor Gilbert from levying and Sheridan Shook from collecting certain taxes. The Internal Revenue authorities claim to levy a tax on all sales made by brokers on their own account, the same as for stocks, etc., sold on commission. The brokers, through their counsel, have given notice of their intention to apply for an injunction to Judge Nelson, to prevent the collection of the tax. They claim, under the decision of Judge Nelson in favor of their position. Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, Assistant District Attorney, intends to contest the application on the ground that the decision of Judge Nelson having been appealed from, the taxes must be paid till that decision is sustained, and also that the equitable powers of the Court could not be invoked in a case of this kind. The argument will take place some time during the latter part of this month.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Notice the following in to-days issue:

D. T. Carraway offers Iron, Steel and groceries.

Thos. R. Moore, Petersburg Va., Dealer in and manufacturer of Hats. Merchants will do well to call on him.

Petersburg Express revived by our friend Crutchfield.

J. G. Williams & Co. Dealers in Coin, Bank notes &c.

Jas. H. Moore, a candidate for Principal Clerk of the Convention.

Cohn & Burnham—Dissolution.

MECHANICS.—We regret nothing more in the appearance of things about the city, as the indication that few of our mechanics have resumed business, at least on a scale corresponding with former times. We observe no buildings going up—our carriage shops, chiefly mending. The closing up of the old Burn's Factory is to be regretted.—Mechanics make towns of villages and cities of towns. We wish to see them pushing ahead.

A first class classical school for boys has been opened at Peace Institute by Rev. Dr. Lacy, assisted by his sons. We hope to hear that it is liberally patronized. Send on your boys.

Our market continues to be well supplied in meats and vegetables and fruits. Prices however range too high for the times.

Orders we learn have been received for the discharge of four of the regiments garrisoning this City, in a few days.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road at Wilmington on the 11th, the following officers were elected. The election for Superintendent will not take place till the 1st of September.

Secretary and Treasurer, J. W. Thompson.
Superintendent of Transportation, William Smith.
General Freight Agent, G. L. Dudley.
General Ticket Agent, W. M. Poisson.
Road Master, John Crone.
Agent at Goldsboro', A. J. Galloway.
Agent at Weldon, John Campbell.
Passenger Train Conductors, E. D. Browning, J. R. Ivey, H. D. Gilbert.
Freight Train Conductors, W. R. Bryan, J. E. Leggett.
Conductor on Tarboro' Branch, R. A. Watson.

Messrs. N. Boyden and M. L. Holmes of Rowan county, have been named as candidates for the Convention.

DIED,

In the vicinity of Fayetteville, on the 26th of July, 1865, JOHN R., only son of JOHN W. and ANN C. Evans, aged 2 years, 7 months and 12 days.

Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care,
The opening bud to Heaven conveyed,
And bade it blossom there.

Appointments of Quarterly Meetings for Raleigh District—3rd Round.

Aug. 19 20, Chapel Hill and Hillsboro', at Chapel Hill.
Sept. 2 3, Louisburg.
9 10, Tar River, at Banks'.
16 17, Person Circuit.
23 24, Orange " at
30 Oct. 1, Wake " at Rolesville.
Oct. 7 8 Raleigh.

N. F. REID, P. E.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

BUYING RATES:

Gold $1 40; Silver 1 35.

Old N. C. Bonds 70 with all the coupons on since 1861. Detached coupons 35.

New York Exchange—Small discount.

N. C. Bank Notes—Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, Charlotte, Farmer's, Miners and Planters', Merchants and Roxboro 35. Wadesboro, Wilmington, and Commerce 20. Commercial, Greensboro Mutual, 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 12½ to 15.

Virginia and Southern notes 10 to 30.

Northern Bank notes 85 to 90.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.

August 18, 1865.

FLOUR—family,	10 00	to	11
Extra Superfine,	9 50	to	10 50
Superfine,	9 00	to	10
CORN—per bushel,	80	to	1
BACON—per pound,	25	to	28
LARD—per pound,	22	to	25
BUTTER—per pound,	30	to	40
CHICKENS—(Spring,)	25	to	35
EGGS—per dozen,	25	to	35
CHEESE—retail, per pound,			40
APPLES—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
PEACHES—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
POTATOES—Irish, per bushel,	50	to	1
ONIONS—per bushel,	75	to	1
BEEF—on hoof, per pound,	8	to	10
retail,	12½	to	20
FRESH PORK—per pound, (retail)	15	to	20
MEAL—per bushel, (street price),			
COFFEE—per pound, (retail),	45	to	50
SUGAR—Crushed, per pound,	35	to	40
White Coffee,	30	to	33½
Light Brown,	25	to	30
Common Brown,			20
PEAS—red and white, per bushel,	70	to	75
FODDER—per cwt.	1	to	1 25
OATS—in sheaf,	75	to	1
HAY—new crop, per cwt.,	50	to	75
TOBACCO—per pound, (manufactured),	20	to	50
COTTON—in bale, per cwt.,	30	to	32
COTTON YARN—per bunch,	2 50	to	3
BEESWAX—per pound,	20	to	25
RAGS—clean cotton, per pound,			2½
LAMB—per head,	2	to	2 50
retail, por pound,	12½	to	20
SALT—per bushel,	2	to	2 50
FLAXSEED—per bushel,	75	to	80
NAILS—per pound, by the keg,	10	to	12½
SYRUP—(retail) per gallon,			1
RICE—per pound,			20

Bacon, Lard and Flour scarce and in demand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of COHN & BURNHAM is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

M. COHN,
Aug. 18 3t C. W. BURNHAM.

TO the Members of the Approaching Convention: I shall be a Candidate for the Principal Clerkship of the North Carolina State Convention, which is called to meet in Raleigh on the 2nd day of October next. Respectfully,

Aug. 18-td JAMES H. MOORE.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER COIN, BANK NOTES,

AND

NORTHERN EXCHANGE,

Bought and Sold on Commission.

☞ Deposits received. ☜

*** City papers copy. Aug 18-1w

THOMAS R. MOORE

Respectfully announces to the public that he has resumed the

HAT BUSINESS,

No. 115 Sycamore St., PETERSBURG, VA.,

and having received a

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as may be found elsewhere.

☞ He solicits the Wholesale and Retail trade.

MR. JOHN WOODHOUSE

will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.

Aug 18 1m*

AT 44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

SWEDES AND ENGLISH IRON,
German and Cast STEEL,
English Island MOLASSES,
Old Government JAVA COFFEE,
A. C. and CRUSHED SUGAR,
BABBITT'S READY SOAP MAKER—get a box of this and astonish yourself at the quantity of Soap it will make—only 50 cents,
THERMOMETER Cchurns,
WATER PAILS,
WELL BUCKETS and ROPE,
COOKING STOVES, &c.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
au 18-3t With Hart & Lewis.

THE DAILY EXPRESS,

Petersburg, Va.,

HAS entered upon its Fifteenth year, in an enlarged form, with new type, under auspices highly flattering. It has a large and daily increasing circulation, and offers to merchants and others desiring to communicate with the Southern public, advantages surpassed by none.

ADVERTISING RATES

ONE SQUARE.

Two weeks,	$ 5 00
One month,	6 00
Two months,	10 00
Three months,	15 00
Six months,	24 00
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au 14-tf

Notice to the Magistrates of Wake County.

IN obedience to the Proclamation of the Provisional Governor, the Magistrates of the county of Wake are instructed to meet at the Court-House in Raleigh on Monday, the 21st instant, to appoint Magistrates for the purpose of administer the Amnesty Oath, and also appoint Inspectors of Elections, and to transact other important business.

Aug 16-6t J. J. FERRILL, Clerk

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DAILY SENTINEL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1865.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

The Knowing Ones.

President Johnson's Difficulties and Purposes.

THE NIAGARA CORRESPONDENCE.

We are again indebted to the correspondence of the Petersburg *Index* for the following. The reader will understand the temper of the correspondent. Like most people, he sees things only through one medium, and is not free from demagoguism:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14, 1865.

"What will he do now?" was the question that *Father Tom Maguire* always asked himself when he gave the recipe for making punch to the Pope. "What will he do now?" is the perpetual question of the lobby-jobbers, office-seekers, placemen and balderdash lip-service creatures now in the city. "What will he do now?" is especially and pointedly applied to President Johnson, President of the United States, and late of Tennessee. It is really refreshing to hear a question signifying doubt as to the President's programme in the Capital, when everybody is an official *quid nunc*, and the special participator of his Excellency's private and particular views, administrative, diplomatic and personal.

Your first impression would be that everybody knew everything in this city, but when you hear or see the doubt conveyed in the "What will he do now?" you are satisfied that not all things knoweth he who 'runs and reads," even in Washington city. For instance, I was told by a button hole correspondent of the New York Special of Specialities, that an ultra party, headed by Wilson, of Massachusetts, was going to question the right of the President, or the right to regard Tennessee, at the time of Vice President Johnson becoming Vice President of these United States, a loyal loving State. In a word, that these right royal and loyal New Englanders are to try a small game of impeachment on the question of the soundness of the President's present position predicated upon his part. Of course, this will prove a grand failure, notwithstanding the desire to have New England at the head and front of all Government proceedings, as Wilson and co-laborers say "she must, she will and should be."

The President, if relieved of these New England nefarious nuisances, will soon issue a programme that will respond to the wishes of not only the North and East, but the South and West—the peace loving, conservative people thereof, I mean. Of this I am next to officially informed. President Johnson takes his cue in many instances from rules laid down as a portion—the main one—of the late President Lincoln's policy, and which he would have carried out but for the interference of Cabinet influence. "Peace and harmony" were Mr. Lincoln's often expressed terms. "Peace at any price," said he to General Singleton, when the Clay, Holcomba & Co. commissioners were negotiating.

"Peace, above all things," said he, "for peace is my main desire." So he said in his letter to these very Niagara commissioners, and said letter being too much in antagonism with Tribuneism, the individual to whom it was entrusted for delivery to the said commissioners failed to deliver it—not only failed, but violated faith by withholding it altogether. That individual is Horace Greeley, proprietor of the New York *Tribune*, &c. He not having acted in good faith, either towards the late President or the afore-said Commissioners, or, indeed, toward honor and truth, a silence obtained in the then negotiations which led the late President to believe his action was not regarded, and hence he issued the proclamation to "Whom it may concern," &c. Convinced that all was not correct, Singleton appealed to the late President, asking permission to make further investigation in the matter. Personal and political feelings sanctioned Singleton's request, and he proceeded to Richmond, as you know, under tobacco and other scheme pretences, but really to confer on the subject of the adjustment of peace, and to induce the authorities then in Richmond to send properly qualified and accredited commissioners to meet Mr. Lincoln. After some improper delay, these commissioners were sent to and met Mr. Lincoln at Fortress Monroe. Mr. Alexander Stephens, the Vice President of the Confederacy, was the leading man. I omit the amiable and timid and the fox-like, associated in this interview; let them speak the truth on this subject, ere death seals their lips in the sere and yellow leaf of their tomb.

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stephens met. What did they say? What resulted from this grave movement? "I have a nephew, a prisoner at Johnson's Island, Mr. Lincoln, that I would like to be exchanged," said Mr. Stephens. "Well, sir, he shall be exchanged for a person of equal status," said Mr. Lincoln, and that ended the great conference at Fortress Monroe.

"I looked at Stephens and Stephens looked at me, and looked like he had something to say," said Mr. Lincoln, "but he said nothing, nor did I, though I had something, to say, too." These are the words of Mr. Lincoln, as told to Gen. Singleton, and repeated to me, and I give them for history and debate, for in them is the pith of a great farce—a tremendous wrong—with whom?

Watching upon the results of that meeting were the countless souls of braves now in the grave—now trembling on its border—now approaching it in starvation, in blind obedience.

Mr. Lincoln parted from the Vice President Stephens. One went to Richmond, and the other to Washington. On his arrival in Washington, Mr. Lincoln dispatched for the exchange of Mr. Stephens' nephew, and duly said nephew was saying farewell to many comrades, some of your readers now, at Johnson's Island. He had a "special exchange," and was ordered to report at Washington city *en route* to Richmond. This he did, and President Lincoln gave him a letter directed to Mr. Stephens. In due time, Mr. Stephens received this letter from Lincoln, through the hands of the nephew, and immediately on receipt of it, Mr. Stephens and others of the Georgia delegation started for Georgia, without even consulting with Mr. Davis, or any member of his cabinet then in Richmond, or even alluding to the subject of said letter. Mr. Stephens & Co. arrived in Georgia just when the "jig was up" and the Confederacy down—at a time when moments were a life time—when it ceased to be a question whether Georgia or Virginia should take the lead in the adjustment of peace—when it mattered little about personal feelings, or whether Jefferson Davis or Alex. Stephens were to be the great adjusters of a suffering people's rights. Here, then, are those letters from that old man, gone to his untimely grave—from Abraham Lincoln, indicating his policy toward the South and North, that we have never seen.

In the name of justice and honor, let them be published. They will settle a vexed question as to the honesty of Mr. Greeley and Mr. Stephens, and prove the good intentions of Mr. Lincoln, and also be a guiding light for President Johnson, as well as a rule of clemency and justice for lesser individuals, civic as well as military. I openly call upon Mr. Greeley and Mr. Stephens to produce these letters, or indorse or gainsay my or General Singleton's statements.

Apropos of military individuals, President Johnson says he has many to reprimand, many to remove, and nearly all to get rid of. He wishes to re-establish the old Andrew Jackson Democracy, *sans* modern introduction of all isms. He says let those who would give the box of coated pills of the negro franchise recipe, try one themselves; take it home—they are sick, too. He, like many others here, are now fearful that you simple Virginians will comply with too much; grant the franchise not only too poor cuffey, but also elect him to office, and then manipulate him. Of course you wont!! You would then yield too much of a point, and completely squash the Wendell Phillips and ultra radical woolly party, by leaving them nothing to debate or live upon, while you would really be doing yourselves considerable service.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

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aug 14,—tlst Jan.

THE STAMP ACT.

The reader must not suppose that we are about to repeat the history of the celebrated British Stamp Act which caused such excitement in the Colonies, but as a matter of necessary information, we publish schedule B. of the act of Congress of the United States, imposing a stamp tax, which is now actually in force in all the States. All persons using any of the instruments of writing enumerated below, must before they are available, have a stamp attached for which they have paid the tax fixed by law upon said instrument. The stamps are obtained we presume from any of the officers of the Treasury Department of the U. S. now in the State:

SCHEDULE B.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—of deeds exempt
AFFIDAVIT 5 cents
in suit or legal proceedings, exempt
AGREEMENT OR APPRAISEMENT—for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written, 5 cents
ASSIGNMENTS OR TRANSFERS—of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument,
Of patent right, 5 cents
BANK CHECKS, DRAFTS OR ORDERS, &c.—at sight or on demand, 2 cents
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, INLAND—draft or order, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note, whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated, (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be forthwith presented for payment) for a sum not exceeding $100, 5 cents
For every additional hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, 5 cents
BILLS OF LADING—of vessels for ports of the United States or British North America, exempt
Or receipts for goods on any foreign ports, 10 cents
BILL OF SALE—or any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed five hundred dollars, 50 cents
Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000 $1,00
Exceeding $1,000, for each $500, or fractional part thereof, 50 cents
Of personal property (other than ship or vessel,) 5 cents
BOND—personal, for payment of money, (See Mortgage,)
Official, $1,00
For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is $1,000 or less, 50 cents
Where the money recoverable exceeds $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof, 50 cents
BOND—county, city, and town bonds, railroad and other corporation bonds and script are subject to stamp duty. (See Mortgage,)
Of any description other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule, 25 cents
CERTIFICATES—of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, 2 cents
Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding $100 5 cents
Of stock in an incorporated company, 25 cents
General, 5 cents
Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds or Notary Public, 5 cents
Of search of records, 5 cents
That certain papers are on file, 5 cents
That certain papers cannot be found, 5 cents
Of redemption of land sold for taxes, 5 cents
Of birth, marriage and death, 5 cents
Of qualifications of school teachers, 5 cents
Of profits in an incorporated company for a sum not less than $ 0, and not exceeding $50, 10 cents
Exceeding $50, and not exceeding $1,000 25 cents
Exceeding $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof, 25 cents
Of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine, surveyor, or other person acting as such, 25 cents
CERTIFIED TRANSCRIPT—of judgments, satisfaction of judgments, and of all papers recorded or on file, 5 cents
(N B.—As a general rule, every certificate which has, or may have, a legal value in any court of law or equity, will require a stamp duty of 5 cents.)
CHECK, DRAFT OR ORDER for the payment of any sum of money, exceeding $10, drawn upon any person other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand, 2 cents
CONTRACT—(See Agreement)
Brokers, 10 cents
CONVEYANCE—deeds, instrument or writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be conveyed, the actual value which does not exceed $500, 50 cents
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000, $1,00
For every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000, 50 cents
ENTRY—of any goods, wares or merchandise at any custom house not exceeding $100 in value, 25 cents
Exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500 in value, 50 cents
Exceeding $500 in value, $1.00
For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise, from bonded warehouses, 50 cents
GAUGER'S RETURN—if for quantity not exceeding 500 gallons, gross, 10 cents
Exceeding 500 gallons, 25 cents
POWER OF ATTORNEY—to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon, 25 cents
To vote at election of incorporated company, 10 cents
To receive or collect rent, or lease real estate, $1,00
For any other purpose, 50 cents
PROBATE OF WILL—or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed $4,000, $1.00
For every additional $2,000, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $2,000, 50 cents
Bonds of executor, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subject to stamp duty of $1,00
PROTEST—upon bill, note check, or draft, 25 cents
PROMISSORY NOTE—(See Bills of Exchange, inland.)
Renewal of, subject to same duty as an original note.
RECEIPT—for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding $20, or for the delivery of any property, 2 cents
TRUST DEED—made to secure a debt to be stamped as a mortgage.
Conveying estate the uses, to be stamped as a conveyance.
WAREHOUSE RECEIPT—for any goods, wares or merchandise not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse, not exceeding $500 in value, 10 cents
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000, 20 cents
Exceeding $1000, for every additional $1,000 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000, 10 cents
For any goods, &c, not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard, 25 cents
WRITS AND LEGAL DOCUMENTS—Writ, or other legal process, by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity, 50 cents
Writ or other original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is $100, or over, 50 cents
Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit, for $100, or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid, 50 cents
Writ or other process appeals from justices' courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record, 50 cents
Warrants of distress, when the amount or rent claimed, does not exceed $100, 25 cents
When the amount exceeds $100, 50 cents
INSURANCE—Marine, Inland and Fire.
Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed $10, 10 cents
Exceeding $10, and not exceeding $50, 50 cents
INSURANCE, LIFE—when the amount insured do not exceed $1,000, 25 cents
Exceeding $1,000, and not exceeding $5,000, 50 cents
Exceeding $5,000, $1.00
LEASE—of lands or tenements, where the rent does not exceed $300 per annum, 50 cents
Exceeding $300, for each additional $200, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $300, 50 cents
Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance."
Clause of guaranty of payment of rent, incorporated or indorsed, five cents additional.
MEASUREE'S RETURN—if for quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels, 10 cents
Exceeding 1,000 bushels, 25 cents
MORTGAGE—trust deed, bill of sale, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500, 50 cents
Exceeding $500, for every additional $500 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $500, 50 cents
PAWNERS' CHECKS, 5 cents
PASSAGE TICKET—from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than $35, 50 cents
Costing more than $35, and not exceeding $80, $1.00
For every additional $50, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $50. $1.00

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue Stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and playing-card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp on. If he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made may stamp it before it is used; but in no case can it be legally used without a stamp; and if used after the 30th of June, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrant, publication, petition, &c., in which case, as the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of scire facias are subject to stamp duty as original process.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of 5 cents, except when taken in suits or legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan, in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as "Promissory Notes."

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same stamp duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say, for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at the time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of fifty cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which the instrument is liable under the law, may be affixed must answer to the value of the estate or interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rate required for such instruments, or either of them. In such case, a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin, or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

A. E. HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

22 NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce solicited.

REFER to Rev. W. E. PELL, Raleigh.

Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—6t pd.

D. T. CARRAWAY,

WITH

HART & LEWIS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

TIN, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods generally, Cooking Stoves, Kerosene Oil, Lamps and Wicks. Also, a select stock of Family Groceries.

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W. ROBERT ANDREWS,

FAMILY GROCER,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Raleigh, N. C.

HAVING resumed business next door to his old stand, has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of Goods, which he offers to his old customers and the public on the best terms for CASH. His stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

is not surpassed, if equalled, in the City:

COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR, MEAL, PICKLES, HAMS, CRACKERS, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, BUFFALOE TONGUES

&c., &c., &c.

will be kept constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

FURNISHING GOODS FOR DWELLINGS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, HOLLOW WARE, TIN WARE,

&c., &c.

☞ He invites an inspection of his stock.

au 14-tf

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."
—*Henry Clay.*

As a means of support for his family and to contribute to the promotion of general intelligence, of right thought and action, the perpetuity of the Union of the States and the prosperity of North Carolina, the subscriber proposes, on his own responsibility, to connect with a general printing business, the publication of an independent, high-toned, political, literary and news journal in the city of Raleigh. He expects to establish the business and issue the journal, so soon as the regular mail facilities are restored to the State. It will be printed on entirely new type, press, &c, in the highest style of the art.

Besides devoting his whole time to the editorial conduct of the paper, with such other help as will be required, he expects to engage fifteen or twenty of the ablest pens of the State to contribute to its columns regularly. In general character, its model will be the "National Intelligencer" in its palmiest days. It will be issued daily, semi weekly and weekly, as the wants of the public demand; and as it will contain a faithful record of the history of the times, all valuable State papers, dissertations on constitutional law and political economy, as well as political, literary moral and scientific essays of permanent value, the weekly will be printed in large octavo form for binding and preservation. As a family newspaper the weekly will be every way desirable.

The war has demonstrated fully, the strength and power of the Republic to maintain the government established by our fathers, against all attempts to dismember or destroy it; that the Union of these States under one general government still receives the sanction and protection of Almighty God; the absurdity and impracticability of the State right's doctrine of secession, and the impossibility of perpetuating African slavery in the United States. We accept these teachings as a solution of the war.

In politics, "The Sentinel" will neither be neutral on the one hand nor factiously partisan on the other. Its political *animus* will be imbibed from the fountains of conservatism drank at by the illustrious Henry Clay and the fathers of the Republic, and not from the pools of Northern or Southern radicalism. It will neither be agrarian nor aristocratic. It will not labor to bring down or level any one, but to purify and elevate all.

It shall be a leading aim of "The Sentinel" to foster and keep alive in our own people the flame of civil liberty, a jealousy for their indefeasible rights as American citizens, and an undying devotion to the Constitution and the laws, as the best means for all time to come, of preserving inviolate the Union of the States.

Finally, "The Sentinel" will strive to contribute to the cultivation of the spirit of mutual kindness, forbearance and confidence among our own people, and the restoration of amity and good feeling among the people of all sections of the Union.

North Carolina and her sister Southern States must be rejuvenated and disenthralled from the incubus of of poverty and indolence. Vigor, energy, and enterprise must be revived. Our country has been desolated, our people reduced to poverty, but the desert must again be made to bloom and blossom as the rose—our homes have been made cheerless, but they must again be made the abodes of good cheer, refinement and hospitality.

"The Sentinel" will be just and generous to the negro in his new condition, always opening to him the road to improvement and elevation as the reward of his intelligence, his industry and virtue, yet ever bearing in mind that *our country is the inheritance of the white race.*

Its readers will find "The Sentinel" to be a spirited, reliable and thorough newspaper.

TERMS.

Daily, for six months in advance,	$5 00
Semi-Weekly, for one year,	4 00
do. for six months,	2 00
Weekly, for one year,	3 00

First subscription due after the receipt of the first number. W. E. PELL, SEN.

Raleigh, June 20, 1865.

☞ Our exchanges will confer a favor by giving the above two insertions.

A NEW PAPER.

THE DAILY RALEIGH RECORD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OBTAINED the necessary permit from the Military authorities, propose to publish in the City of Raleigh a daily newspaper to be called the RALEIGH RECORD.

This paper will contain a record of the important events of the country, both civil and military, the latest military orders affecting the interests of the people of North Carolina and of the South, the daily market prices of provision, &c., and such other miscellaneous reading matter as is usually found in the columns of daily newspapers.

Having no party purposes to subserve, and no political aspirations to gratify, we shall whenever we feel called upon to do so, speak our honest sentiments in regard to the great measures affecting the interests of our people, unwarped by partizan feeling or personal animosity.

Persons in the City desiring to subscribe for the Raleigh Record will please call at our office in the old "Register" building near the Court House, and opposite the Yarboro' House, to give us their names.

TERMS.—Single copies 10 cents; for three months $3 00; for six months $5 00; newsdealers $5 00 per hundred copies. Advertising, one square for each insertion one dollar. A liberal deduction made for advertisements by the month or year.

☞ The first number of the paper will be issued on Thursday morning next.

J. D. HUFHAM,
may 29 tf N. B. COBB.

The Daily has been temporarily suspended because of the absence of the senior editor. It is issued semi-weekly for the present.

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY RESUMED.

THE Proprietors of that long established and popular family journal,

THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE,

take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed just as soon as the mail facilities of the country will enable them to circulate the same. This is an old paper published for many years at Augusta, Ga., and is entirely devoted to

POLITE LITERATURE.

It is a gem for the fireside, an ornament for the parlor, and an indispensable companion to the housewife and agriculturalist.

It is a large, eight page sheet, handsomely printed with new type.

TERMS—Subscription one year $5; six months $3.

THE KEY STONE,

OUR MONTHLY MASONIC MAGAZINE,

Will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is endorsed and recommended to the fraternity at large by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. As regards matter and typography, it will be equal to any publication in the United States.

TERMS—Subscription one year $3.

Address WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication.

☞ Newspapers generally will please notice. Exchanges respectfully invited at once from all parts of the country. au 9-tf

JOB WORK

Of every description executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.